



POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20268-0001

Office of the Secretary

July 22, 2013

Mike Eilenfeldt
3125 Tibbett Ave.
Bronx, NY 10463

Re: Appeal of the Postal Service's Determination to Close Bronx General Post Office,
Bronx, New York

Dear Mr. Eilenfeldt:

Enclosed please find a Postal Service motion to dismiss the proceeding which was filed on July 18, 2013. Under the Commission's rules, you may submit an answer to the motion. Your answer, if any, is due July 29, 2013.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Shoshana M. Grove".

Shoshana M. Grove
Secretary

Enclosures

BEFORE THE
POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20268-0001

In the Matter of:
Bronx General Post Office
New York, NY 10451

Docket No. A2013-6

**MOTION OF UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
TO DISMISS PROCEEDINGS**
(July 18, 2013)

This matter commenced with a letter received by the Postal Regulatory Commission that purports to invoke its jurisdiction under 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) to consider an appeal of an alleged Postal Service decision to discontinue the Bronx General Post Office ("Bronx GPO").¹ The Postal Service has decided to relocate the Bronx GPO to a location yet to-be-determined; no discontinuance occurred. As the Postal Service has consistently maintained and the Commission has previously held, the scope of 39 U.S.C. § 404(d)(5) is limited to the discontinuance of a Post Office, and does not apply to the relocation of a Post Office. Since the Petitioner's appeal concerns the relocation of a Post Office, an event that falls outside the scope of section 404(d)(5), the Commission lacks subject matter jurisdiction and should dismiss the appeal.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 3, 2013, the Postal Regulatory Commission ("Commission") docketed correspondence from Steve Hutkins. The Commission also received correspondence on this

¹ Petition for Review Received from Steve Hutkins Regarding Bronx General Post Office, Bronx, NY 10451, PRC Docket No. A2013-6 (July 3, 2013).

matter from customers Lizette Colón, Mike Eilenfeldt and Julio Pabón on July 9, 2013.² The participants state that the Postal Service decision to relocate the Bronx GPO was arbitrary and capricious, and without observance of procedures required by law. The letters make generalized claims of noncompliance, but do not refer to specific statutes on which their allegations are based. By means of Order No. 1776 (July 10, 2013), the Commission instituted a proceeding under 39 U.S.C. § 404(d)(5) and established Docket No. A2013-6 in order to consider Petitioners' appeals.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Bronx is a borough of New York City. On June 3, 2013, Tom A. Samra, Vice President of Facilities, issued a final decision letter stating that the Postal Service was relocating the Bronx GPO, located at 558 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, to a yet to-be-determined location. See Exhibit 1. The final decision recognized that the Bronx GPO is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. *Id.* The final decision advised that the Postal Service would follow the statutes contained in the National Historic Preservation Act in the connection with reuse or disposition of the property, and mural panels in the lobby painted by artists Ben Shahn and Bernarda Bryson would be preserved. *Id.*

The final decision explained that the Postal Service complied with regulations and Postal Service policy in inviting community input throughout the process. The Postal Service met with local Bronx Borough officials on February 5, 2013 and held a public meeting on February 6, 2013, which was advertised via public notices posted within the lobby of the Bronx GPO and in the New York Post. *Id.* The Postal Service also provided the public an opportunity to submit written comments on the proposal through March 5, 2013. *Id.*

² Petition for Review Received from Lizette Colon Regarding Bronx General Post Office, Bronx, NY 10451, PRC Docket No. A2013-6 (July 9, 2013); Petition for Review Received from Mike Eilenfeldt Regarding Bronx General Post Office, Bronx, NY 10451, PRC Docket No. A2013-6 (July 9, 2013); Petition for Review Received from Julio Pabón Regarding Bronx General Post Office, Bronx, NY 10451, PRC Docket No. A2013-6 (July 9, 2013).

The final decision explained that the Postal Service complied with proper procedures to study the environmental impact of the relocation and the potential sale of the Bronx GPO. Prior to the initiation of the relocations process, the Postal Service evaluated the potential impact to the physical and cultural environment that would result from relocation of retail operations from the Bronx GPO to another location within the community. *Id.* The final decision explained that when the Postal Service considers plans for reuse or disposal of the Bronx GPO, and more detailed facts are known about the property's new potential use, it will again comply with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

When responding to concerns of maintaining and accessing postal services, the final decision explained that when determining the new location, the Postal Service will only consider relocation spaces that are convenient and otherwise suitable to Postal customers within the same community. *Id.* Moreover, the new location will provide the same services and will operate the same hours as the Bronx GPO. Additionally, the Postal Service assured customers that it will continue to operate the Bronx GPO until the replacement facility is ready for use as a Post Office.

Additionally, there are eight other Postal Service-operated retail facilities within one mile of the Bronx GPO. See Exhibit 2 (printout from www.usps.com).³ Customers of the Bronx GPO may also obtain services through <http://www.USPS.com/> and other alternate access options, including five stamp consignment sites located within one mile of the Bronx GPO. *Id.*

Finally, the final decision explained that in light of the financial situation facing the Postal Service, the relocation would result in cost savings, while maintaining the same level of service for customers within the Bronx community. *Id.*

³ Exhibit 2 uses the term "Post Office" for retail units staffed by postal employees, thus including stations, branches and Post Offices.

ARGUMENT

The Commission lacks jurisdiction to consider an appeal of a Post Office relocation under 39 U.S.C. § 404(d). Section 404(d) provides that an appeal under that section must concern a discontinuance action. See 39 U.S.C. § 404(d). The Commission has consistently held throughout decades of Post Office appeals practice that section 404(d) does not apply to a relocation of retail operations to another facility within the same community. See Order No. 1588, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket A2013-1, *Santa Monica, California* (December, 19, 2012) (ruling that transfer of retail operations to a carrier annex less than one mile away from the main post office was a relocation of retail services and 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) did not apply); Order No. 1166, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket A2012-17, *Venice, California* (January 24, 2012) (same where the new location was 400 feet from the former location); Order No. 804, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket A2011-21, *Ukiah, California* (August 15, 2011) (same where the new location was one mile from the former location); Order No. 448, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket No. A2010-2, *Steamboat Springs, Colorado* (April 27, 2010) (ruling that the transfer of retail operations to a facility within the same community constituted a relocation or rearrangement of facilities and 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) did not apply); Order No. 696, PRC Docket No. A86-13, *Wellfleet, Massachusetts 02667* (June 10, 1986) (ruling that transfer of retail operations to a new location 1.2 miles away from the former location was a relocation of retail services and 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) did not apply); Order No. 436, PRC Docket No. A82-10, *Oceana Station* (June 25, 1982) (same where new location was four miles away from the former location).

In previous cases, the Commission has concluded that a particular action affecting a postal retail facility constitutes relocation outside the scope of 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) if both the current site and the proposed future site of the retail facility reside in the same community. For instance, in 1982, the Commission upheld a Postal Service determination to close the Oceana Station in Virginia Beach as part of an overall plan to rearrange postal retail and delivery

operations within the Virginia Beach community. The plan included the future establishment of a new retail facility within Virginia Beach and four miles away from the site of Oceana Station.⁴ Residents served by Oceana Station claimed that the change in retail operations qualified as a discontinuance under 39 U.S.C. § 404(d). In rejecting their claim, the Commission opined that in enacting Section 404(d), "Congress intended to permit the Postal Service to rely on less formal decision-making, and correspondingly, to give the Commission no jurisdiction to hear appeals of such decisions, when considering where retail facilities are to be located within the community." Order No. 436, PRC Docket No. A82-10, *Oceana Station* (June 25, 1982), at 7. The Commission held the "requirements of section 404([d]) do not pertain to the *specific building* housing the [P]ost [O]ffice; but rather are concerned with the provision of a facility within the community." *Id.*, at 7 (emphasis added).

Following its decision in *Oceana Station*, the Commission provided further guidance when dismissing an appeal of the relocation of the Post Office in Wellfleet, Massachusetts. In that proceeding, the Postal Service had decided to move the Wellfleet Post Office from the center of the village of Wellfleet to a shopping center development approximately 1.2 miles away. The petitioners contended that the new location was actually within the neighboring village of South Wellfleet.⁵ The Commission upheld the Postal Service position and characterized the Postal Service's action as a relocation outside the scope of Section 404(d). The Commission explained:

If our record shows that the Postal Service is only relocating a [P]ost [O]ffice within a community, section 404([d]) does not apply and we must dismiss the appeal, since we have no jurisdiction. Section 404([d]) sets up a formal public decision[-]making process for only two types of actions concerning [P]ost [O]ffices – closing or consolidation. The meaning of "closing a [P]ost [O]ffice" as used in the statute is the elimination of a [P]ost [O]ffice from a community. The

⁴ The City of Virginia Beach is relatively large at 307 square miles. See http://www.vbgov.com/file_source/dept/comit/Document/vb_facts_and_figures.pdf.

⁵ Wellfleet and South Wellfleet are both villages within the Town of Wellfleet, Massachusetts. Given that village boundaries were unclear, the Commission held that Wellfleet involved a relocation rather than a discontinuance.

Postal Service has the authority to relocate a [P]ost [O]ffice within a community without following the formal section 404(d) proceedings.

Order No. 696, PRC Docket No. A86-13, *Wellfleet, Massachusetts* (June 10, 1986), at 7 (internal citations omitted).

More recently, the Commission affirmed that a relocation to another facility within the community was not a discontinuance when it dismissed an appeal of a relocation of a Post Office in Ukiah, California. In that proceeding, the Postal Service decided to move the Ukiah Main Post Office to the Ukiah Carrier Annex; the two locations were one mile from each other. The Commission found that after retail services were transferred to the Ukiah Carrier Annex, and in light of the one-mile distance between the locations, customers would “continue to have the same level of access to retail services in the community.” Order No. 804, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket A2011-21, *Ukiah, California* (August 15, 2011) at 4. As such, the Commission determined that the Postal Service’s action was a relocation, not a discontinuance, and consequently, was not subject to an appeal under section 404(d). *Id.*, at 4.

In Venice, despite participants’ concerns over the preservation of historic characteristics of the building, including the mural contained therein, the Commission held that the relocation of retail services to a carrier annex, located 400 feet away was not subject to an appeal under section 404(d). Order No. 1166, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket A2012-17, *Venice, California* (January 24, 2012), at 7. Furthermore, the Commission held that the Postal Service’s decision to relocate retail operations from Venice Post Office to the Venice Carrier Annex across the street was consistent with 39 U.S.C. § 404(b)(3), which authorizes the Postal Service to “establish and maintain postal facilities of such character and in such locations, that postal patrons throughout the Nation will... have ready access to essential postal services.” *Id.*, at 8.

Similarly, in Santa Monica, the Postal Service decided to transfer retail operations from the Santa Monica Post Office to the Santa Monica Carrier Annex, located in the same community less than one mile away. The Commission found that postal customers will continue

to have the same level of access to retail services in the community. Order No. 1588, Order Dismissing Appeal, PRC Docket A2013-1, *Santa Monica, California* (December, 19, 2012), at 5. The Commission dismissed the appeal, stating that the petitioners misinterpreted section 404(d) by applying it to the "elimination of a specific building in Santa Monica as opposed to the provision of a facility within the community." *Id.* (internal citations omitted).

The Postal Service decision to transfer retail operations from the Bronx General Post Office is analogous to the relocation actions described above. Here, the Postal Service has decided to relocate retail operations at the Bronx GPO to an undetermined location within the community. The Postal Service assured the community and its customers that it will continue retail operations at Bronx GPO until a suitable location within the same community is found and is ready for occupancy and use as a Post Office. As in the above cited dockets, after the Postal Service implements its decision, the community will maintain the same number of retail facilities and will continue to have the same level of access to retail services.

By filing a petition with the Commission, the petitioner implicitly argues that the Postal Service should have followed the procedural requirements of 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) and 39 C.F.R. § 241.3 as part of its decision to relocate the Bronx GPO. But the procedures for a relocation are governed by 39 C.F.R. § 241.4, not 39 C.F.R. § 241.3.

In sum, this appeal concerns the relocation of a Post Office. Thus, 39 U.S.C. § 404(d) and 39 C.F.R. § 241.3 do not apply and the Commission lacks jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Commission should dismiss the appeal.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the United States Postal Service respectfully requests that the Postal Regulatory Commission dismiss this appeal for lack of jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

By its attorneys:

Anthony F. Alverno
Chief Counsel, Global Business & Service
Development

Laura Zuber

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Washington, D.C. 20260-1137
(202) 268-6036; Fax -5329
July 18, 2013



June 3, 2013

Final Decision for Relocation of Retail Services in Bronx, New York.

In accordance with the procedures set forth at 39 C.F.R. 241.4, this is the final decision of the Postal Service with respect to the relocation of retail services from the Bronx General Post Office, located at 558 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York ("Bronx GPO"). The Postal Service announced its decision to relocate retail services on March 14, 2013, and subsequently received several requests for review, including: twenty-one from individual citizens; one from U.S. Congressman Jose E. Serrano; one from the Executive Director of the Bronx River Art Center; one from the Office of the Bronx Borough President that was signed by the Borough President as well as nine New York City Council members, ten New York State Assembly members, six New York State Senate members, and three U.S. House of Representative members (including Serrano); one from the President of the East Bronx History Forum; one from an attorney on behalf of Julio Pablon and the National Post Office Collaborate; and one from the National Trust for Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to collectively as "the requestors").¹ I have carefully considered all the concerns expressed in each of the requests for review and other correspondence, along with the complete project file relating to the relocation proposal. While I appreciate the concerns raised, for the reasons set forth below, I will not set aside the Postal Service's prior decision.

The concerns raised can be grouped into the following categories: (1) potential impact on historic resources, including the interior murals; (2) failure to comply with historic preservation requirements in Sections 106 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act; (3) procedural errors in the decision-making process related to community input; (4) procedural errors relating to environmental considerations; (5) maintaining and accessing postal services; and (6) potential negative impact on the community. The requestors raise similar concerns about the potential impact on historic resources and the environment with respect to the possibility that the property will be sold following the relocation.² Each of these categories of concern is addressed below:

(1) Potential Impact on Historic Resources and (2) Compliance with Sections 106 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA").

The requestors expressed concerns that the building, and in particular, the interior lobby murals, would not be preserved, despite their recognized historic and artistic value, if the Postal Service relocates. The requestors voiced fears that the building could be demolished or that the murals could become inaccessible to the public if the property is sold. The requestors suggest that the interior and murals be designated as a historic landmark. The requestors allege that the Postal Service has failed to comply with Sections 106 and 111 of the NHPA.

¹ The Postal Service also received a letter dated March 12, 2013 (predating the initial decision) from the Chairman of Bronx Community Board 7 opposing the sale of the Bronx GPO. The concerns raised therein have also been considered and will be addressed herein.

² The Postal Service's March 14, 2013 determination stated "Plans also include marketing the sale of the property." Nevertheless, a final decision on the sale of the property has not yet been made, and will depend on numerous factors, including but not limited to whether right-sized space is available to relocate current retail services, whether acceptable offers are received, and whether the terms of a sale contract, which will include historic preservation obligations, can be negotiated.

The Bronx GPO is an historic property as defined in the Section 106 regulations because it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Postal Service may initiate consultation under Section 106 when, following relocation of retail services from a postal facility, a potential alternative may be the sale of the property out of federal ownership. The requestors' concerns regarding preservation of the interior and exterior of the building will be addressed as the Postal Service, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer, and other consulting parties continue to engage in the Section 106 process. The Postal Service does not agree that it has violated the National Historic Preservation Act. The Postal Service voluntarily complies with Sections 106 and 111 of the NHPA. The Postal Service will, in accordance with Section 111, to the extent practicable, consider alternatives for the property, including adaptive uses, leases, or exchanges of historic properties, if doing so will insure the preservation of the historic property.

The interior lobby of the Bronx GPO contains several mural panels by artists Ben Shahn and Bernarda Bryson. The murals are part of the Postal Service Fine Arts Collection. If the Postal Service sells the property, ownership of the murals will remain with the Postal Service. The Postal Service will enter into a loan agreement that provides protection for the artwork and public access to the artwork.

(3) Procedural Errors in Community Relations Process.

The requestors allege errors in the community relations process, claiming that the request to hold the public meeting in the evening was denied, that not enough notice of the public meeting was given, and that the speed in which the relocation determination was made curtailed meaningful public participation.

On December 31, 2012, the Postal Service announced the proposed relocation of the Bronx GPO in a letter to Bronx Borough President Diaz. The Postal Service mailed a copy of the letter to New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg and posted copies of the letter in multiple locations in the Bronx GPO public lobby. The Postal Service also issued a press release to newspapers. On January 29, 2013, the Postal Service posted notice in the Bronx GPO public lobby that a public meeting to explain the proposal to relocate would be held at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, February 6, 2013 in the Bronx GPO public lobby located at 558 Grand Concourse in the Bronx. The Postal Service advertised the meeting in a local general circulation newspaper, the New York Post. The Postal Service has no record of a request to change the time of the meeting prior to the meeting date, although the issue of whether the meeting should have been held in the evening was raised during the public meeting.

On February 5, 2013, the Postal Service representatives met with Bronx Borough officials, including the Bronx Borough President's Office Directors of Planning and Development, Community Boards, Communications, and External Affairs, as well as the Empowerment Zone Director of the Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation. The Postal Service representatives explained the existing use and underutilization of the property, the proposal to relocate retail services to a nearby right-sized location, and the process to solicit and consider input on the proposal.

On February 6, 2013, the public meeting was held and was well attended by residents and local media. The Postal Service representatives explained the existing use and underutilization of the property, the proposal to relocate retail services to a nearby right-sized location, and the process to submit input on the proposal following the meeting. During the meeting, those in attendance raised the same issues as those raised by requestors in this appeal.

The Postal Service accepted written comments on the proposal through March 5, 2013. The opportunity to comment was not limited to those in attendance at the meeting, as one requestor claims. Rather, the comment period was open to all, as evidenced by the posting in the lobby and the handouts, both of which advised those interested where to send written comments.

The Postal Service issued its relocation determination on March 14, 2013 to the Bronx Borough President, with a copy to the Mayor, and posted it in the Bronx GPO public lobby. The Postal Service noted in the determination that appeals from the determination would be accepted for thirty days thereafter.

This chronology demonstrates that the Postal Service complied with the community contact regulations, which are set forth in 39 C.F.R. 241.4(c). The regulations explain the steps to be taken and the minimum amount of time to be allocated at each step. The Postal Service internal analysis prior to the meeting is further evidence that this is the result of a thoughtful process. Further, the Postal Service followed the time periods set forth in the regulations for receiving community input.

The regulations contain no requirement that the public meeting be held in the evening. The concerns expressed in the written appeals mirror the concerns expressed at the public meeting and there is no reason to believe that those in attendance did not adequately represent the concerns of the community in general. I find no procedural errors in the community relations process.

One requestor also expressed concern that the Postal Service had failed to comply with 39 U.S.C. § 404(d), which sets forth factors that should be taken into consideration when determining whether to close or consolidate a post office, and the companion regulations found in 29 C.F.R. § 241.3 relating to discontinuance or closure of a post office. Section 241.3 defines "closing" as an action in which Post Office operations are permanently discontinued *without providing a replacement facility* in the community (emphasis added). These provisions are not applicable because the Bronx GPO is being relocated to a yet to be determined replacement facility in the same zip code.

(4) Procedural Errors with Respect to Environmental Considerations.

One requestor alleges that the Postal Service failed to comply with proper procedures to study the environmental impact of the relocation and potential sale of the Bronx GPO. The requestor suggested the relocation and potential sale would adversely impact asthma sufferers through increased truck traffic taking Bronx mail out of the GPO and returning it the next day for delivery, and increased employee commuting traffic.

The procedures to study the environmental of the proposed relocation and possible sale of the Bronx GPO are governed by the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"). NEPA requires an Environmental Assessment of or Environmental Impact Statement only for "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). Prior to initiation of the relocation process, the Postal Service evaluated the potential impacts to the physical and cultural environment that would result from relocation of retail operations from the Bronx GPO. The Postal Service determined that the potential impacts would be insufficient to require further study under NEPA. When the Postal Service considers plans for reuse or disposal of the Bronx GPO and more detailed facts are known about the property's new

potential use, it will again comply with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements under NEPA.

There are no carrier routes housed in or initiated from the Bronx GPO. Therefore, truck traffic will not increase due to the retail relocation. Employee commuting traffic will not increase significantly, if at all, due to the fact that the replacement facility will be in the same general area..

5) Maintaining and Accessing Postal Services

Several requestors expressed concern that relocating from the current location of the Bronx GPO will impact their access to postal services and could impact the level of delivery service that they receive. Some requestors noted that there are senior citizens, immigrants, students, and faculty in the community that rely on access to postal services in the community. Some requestors noted that the hours of operation at the Bronx GPO are more convenient than at other postal locations in the surrounding area.

The Postal Service will only consider relocation space that is convenient and otherwise suitable to our customers and that will meet all postal operational needs. The same services that are currently provided to our customers will be provided at the new location. The hours of operation at the new retail facility will remain the same. No postal jobs will be eliminated as a result of the relocation. The Postal Service's goal is to secure a location as close to the current site as possible and within the same ZIP Code.

The Postal Service has canvassed the neighborhood from the street and observed a number of potential available sites to explore in more detail. Moreover, the Postal Service will not cease operations at the Bronx GPO unless and until a replacement facility is ready for occupancy and use as a Post Office. Further if the Postal Service decides to market the property, the Postal Service will offer potential buyers the opportunity to make an offer that includes a leaseback of a portion of the property so that retail services can remain at the present location in a right-sized space. If any future agreement to sell the property does not include a leaseback option, the Postal Service will not relocate from the current location until the closing of the property sale is imminent. There are no carrier routes housed in or initiated from the Bronx GPO. As a result, the relocation of the retail services currently offered at the Bronx GPO will not impact delivery services to the community.

(6) Potential Negative Impact on the Community

A majority of the requestors expressed concern with the potential negative impact of the relocation of the Bronx GPO on the community. One requestor suggested that the relocation evidences a negative attitude about the Bronx. The Postal Service is not abandoning the Bronx. As explained above, the Postal Service plans to relocate the retail services currently offered at the Bronx GPO to another nearby location in the Bronx and will consider any offers to leaseback space in a right-sized space at the current location. The Postal Service also has a strong presence throughout the Bronx, with over 40 retail locations and other postal facilities located in Bronx County, New York.

Conclusion

While the Postal Service is not insensitive to the impact of this decision on its customers and the Bronx community, the relocation of the Bronx GPO is in the best interest of the Postal Service. I considered all of the public input received but the objections expressed do not outweigh the financial exigencies facing the Postal Service. Under the circumstances here, the Postal Service must make any feasible change to right-size its space, reduce costs, and potentially generate revenue. The Postal Service must operate as a business to be self-sustaining.

Accordingly, I conclude that there is no basis to set aside the decision to relocate the Bronx GPO, presently located at 558 Grand Concourse to a yet to-be-determined location within the same zip code.

This is the final decision of the Postal Service with respect to this matter, and there is no right to further administrative or judicial review of this decision.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tom A. Samra', with a stylized, cursive script.

Tom A. Samra
Vice President
Facilities

English

Customer

USPS

Register / Sign In

Service

Mobile



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0.2 mi	STAPLES 700 EXTERIOR ST BLOC A BRONX, NY 10451-2042 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Stamp booklets only.
0.3 mi	CVS 282 E 149TH ST BRONX, NY 10451-5800 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Stamp booklets only.
0.5 mi	WALGREENS 2817 3RD AVE BRONX, NY 10455-4003 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Stamp booklets only.
0.6 mi	LINCOLNTON 2268 5TH AVE NEW YORK, NY 10037-9998 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Mon-Fri 9:00am - 5:00pm Sat 9:00am - 4:00pm Sun Closed
0.6 mi	CVS 224 E 161ST ST BRONX, NY 10451-3545 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Stamp booklets only.
0.7 mi	STADIUM 901 GERARD AVE FRNT 1 BRONX, NY 10452-9992 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Mon-Fri 8:00am - 4:00pm Sat-Sun Closed Street Parking Available
0.8 mi	COLONIAL PARK 99 MACOMBS PL NEW YORK, NY 10039-9998 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Mon-Fri 9:00am - 5:00pm Sat 9:00am - 4:00pm Sun Closed
0.8 mi	HAMILTON GRANGE ANNEX 99 MACOMBS PL NEW YORK, NY 10039-9997 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Mon-Fri 8:00am - 5:00pm Sat 8:00am - 4:00pm Sun Closed
0.8 mi	MELCOURT 980 MELROSE AVE FRNT 2 BRONX, NY 10451-9993 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Mon-Fri 8:00am - 4:00pm Sat-Sun Closed Street Parking Available
0.8 mi	COLLEGE STATION 217 W 140TH ST NEW YORK, NY 10030-9998 800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Mon-Fri 9:00am - 5:00pm Sat 9:00am - 4:00pm Sun Closed Street Parking Available
0.8 mi	HUB 633 SAINT ANNS AVE BRONX, NY 10455-9998	Mon-Fri 9:00am - 5:00pm Sat 9:00am - 2:00pm Sun Closed



Exhibit 2 A2013-6

DIST	LOCATION	HOURS
	800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Street Parking Available
0.9 mi	MOTT HAVEN › 517 E 139TH ST BRONX, NY 10454-9958	Mon-Fri 9:00am - 5:00pm Sat 9:00am - 2:00pm Sun Closed Street Parking Available
	800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	
0.9 mi	DUANE READE › 320 W 145TH ST NEW YORK, NY 10039-3031	
	800-ASK-USPS® (800-275-8777)	Stamp booklets only.

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